

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

## Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on cash basis, all persons having accounts with the Union are requested to settle the same by the 1st inst. of December. No payments will be made to agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections for the Union, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 22, 1858—47.

The foregoing notice is intended to include any agents or collectors who may have been employed by the Union in this city, but who have not performed such service in other parts of the country.

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE SECRETARY.

The circle of politicians and citizens is not large who have any adequate conception of the variety and magnitude of business conducted in this great department of the general government. It is the youngest but the most robust and active of the offspring of our federal institutions. Long placed under the guardianship of the elder members of the family, its great interests, even during its minority, rather claimed the care and intellect of a nation than the fugitive assistance, protection, and guidance of an over-worked President and the over-taxed chiefs of the other departments.

The largest material interest—the richest and most complicated trust in the whole world—we mean, of course, the management of the public lands—is embraced in the Office of the Interior. This Estate, at the very lowest estimate, covers one thousand five hundred millions of acres, without counting vast regions which are supposed to be inaccessible, or worthless for other causes. It has been almost wholly cut out of Indian possessions which have been, or must hereafter be, extinguished by the diplomatic agents of the Interior Department. We shall not venture to state the extent of past negotiations with the Tribes, in the prosecution of the grand purpose of the government to become the sole Proprietor of the Public Lands within our common jurisdiction, nor even record the number of treaties concluded with the Tribes. This reference to the subject is enough in itself to show that the Interior Office embraces the execution of functions equal in magnitude and importance to the whole duties devolved upon many of the second class governments of the world. It must be remembered in this connection that, under our system, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Georgia case, the Indian tribes are regarded as independent nationalities, extending to form and substance, thus requiring a discretion in the parties managing our relations with them coming little short of that exacted of the Executive in conducting our foreign affairs. The machinery requisite to fix the astronomical features of the Interior, to describe its topography, and geography to survey the lands and dispose of them, to keep the accounts thereof, execute titles, adjust claims, and settle differences, demand an amount of labor, experience, and executive qualifications which can hardly be estimated. We venture to say that, of all the duties devolved upon the federal administration, the proper management of our land system is at once the most intricate, onerous, and difficult. It embraces a wider range, more various services, more doubtful and important legal issues, than any other in the government.

Intimately connected with this branch of the public service is the Indian Office, a system conducted upon the basis of the nationality of the Tribes, and complicated by countless treaties involving the payment of annuities and subsidies, and an infinite variety of agreements touching individual claims, religious bounties, mechanical assistance, missionary service, and a thousand other arrangements which have no other purpose than to embarrass and harass the federal administration. When it is remembered that the policy of the government in reference to the Tribes has been repeatedly modified or wholly changed to meet the demands of population, and that these modifications have entailed renewed embarrassments upon the department, some of the difficulties of this branch of the administration may be seen and understood. It was only a few years ago, for instance, that the Tribes were assigned a Permanent Home west of the Mississippi, and within regions which by the inexorable law of the white race are now under the jurisdiction of governments created by Congress. These simple facts exhibit once the folly of recognizing the Indians as rightfully possessing any portion of the common territories of the Union; and the necessity of adopting a line of policy which shall bring them into complete subjection to our political system. Their good demands, too, in our judgment, that the principles which have controlled our intercourse with them should be so modified as to confer upon them only those things which experience has shown to be of real advantage to their people. They should be consulted only with reference to their comfort, and not by an arbitrary rule, the enforcement of which gives the appearance of fair dealing, while it inflicts upon the Tribes irreparable injuries. They know nothing, for instance, of the uses of money; and as its possession has served only to degrade and brutalize them, to draw to them the green flies of civilization to poison them by their sting, it may well be questioned whether it is not the duty of the government to modify, in this respect, our intercourse with them.

If we add to the heavy, responsible, and delicate duties devolved upon the Department of the Interior by our Great Land System, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office, the supervision of the accounts of marshals, and the clerks of the federal courts, the management of mines, the penitentiary, the census, Public Buildings, the construction of roads and many other affairs of interest, the people of the United States will have some idea of the amount of labor thrown upon the chief of that department.

The Interior Office, as is well known, is now conducted by Hon. Jacob Thompson; and those who are at all conversant with its affairs will bear ready testimony to the industry, fidelity, and ability with which it is administered by him. We would not be invidious, nor willingly reflect upon his predecessors, but it is nevertheless due to an able public officer to say that Mr. Thompson has been most fortunate in mastering all the details of his Department, and in executing the great variety of high duties devolved upon him with a fairness, an energy, and an ability which have commanded almost universal praise. Discreet in every act, faithful and devoted to every duty, intelligent in every decision, courteous in his intercourse, he has been able to win the confidence

of the whole country, and the respect and admiration of the democratic party, of which he is and has ever been a true member.

## THE LIEUTENANTS—WHERE ARE THEY TO GO?

We published the congratulatory speech of Judge Douglas, recently delivered at Chicago, in our last issue without comment. We have no desire to criticize it at all, or even to correct some palpable errors of statement which it embodies. We allude to the effort now only for the purpose of excluding the conclusion which might be drawn from our silent publication of it, that we concur in its positions. In some particulars this would be impossible.

Take, for instance, the two declarations, that the result in Illinois "is a triumph of the principles of self-government over congressional interference and Executive dictation" in the matter of the Lecompton constitution; and that "Illinois is now greeted all over the Union as the only northern State that was not overwhelmed in the recent elections." Now, if these elections turned upon the Lecompton issue, as the Philadelphia Press asserts, that it did in Pennsylvania, as Mr. Adrain maintains that it did in New Jersey, and as Haskin claims that it did in Westchester, to say nothing of what the Tribune and Post boast as to New York; then Illinois is not the only northern State that "was not overwhelmed in the recent elections." If Pennsylvania was "overwhelmed," how is it that Forney claims so brilliant a victory in that State over the very "congressional interference and Executive dictation," which Mr. Douglas claims to have been rebuked in Illinois? If the democracy of Illinois have not faltered, how is it that Haskin, the nominee of the republicans, triumphed on this very same issue in Westchester? Has Forney been "overwhelmed?" Has Haskin, has Adrain been "overwhelmed?" And yet these men claim to have fought the good fight along with Judge Douglas, and (albeit with the aid of black republican nominations and votes) to have come off as he did, conquerors and more than conquerors over that Apollyon or Polyphemos—the Lecompton monster. Is the claim of Forney and his eastern anti-Lecompton colleagues true, or the declaration of Judge Douglas? Does the Judge desire to dismiss his lieutenants from the democratic service, and turn them over to the opposition? Is the alliance of Messrs. Forney, Adrain, and Haskin so uncomfortable to the Illinois leader that he must needs leave them to shift for themselves in the ranks of the republicans who aided and comforted them in their anti-Lecompton struggle?

## THE NAVAJO WAR.

The National Intelligencer publishes, with approbation, a letter from a correspondent in New Mexico on the subject of the "Navajo war," in which the recent outrages of the Indians at and in the vicinity of Fort Defiance are extenuated; and the policy of Major Brooks, the commandant at that post, as well as of the War Department, is censured or questioned. The recitals of the Intelligencer's correspondent may or may not embrace the "whole truth" in regard to these Indian outrages, and the retaliatory measures adopted by the army officers to prevent them; they may or may not have been dictated in a spirit of equal candor towards the officers as towards the Indians. But on their face we think they bear the marks of partisanship for the savage against the white man, a partisanship as life in these days as it is unnatural.

We are sure our government has never yet engaged in an Indian war which has had the aid of probations and support of the class of philanthropists of which "Civics" is one. We may take an early occasion to lay before the public the official facts in relation to the origin and provocations of this "Navajo war;" and we think it will appear from them, that every expedient of forbearance, and every effort of persuasion were exhausted by the officers of the government for the prevention of this war, and the preservation of peaceable relations with the Navajo tribes. Yet, notwithstanding this forbearance and these efforts to maintain peace, it is not remarkable that the outrageous conduct of the Indians should have found an apologist in this case, as it has done in almost all previous ones, or that willing vehicles of excuse and apology should have been found in the columns of a journal which, it is said, has never in the life of the present generation supported the American government in any contest that it ever had with foreign power or frontier savage.

The facts of this Navajo war are flagrant and pointed. A scientific officer of the government engaged in philosophic explorations in the Navajo country, after elaborate friendly offices, and liberal donations of presents to them, to prevent the interruption of his operations, was finally robbed by these savages at an opportune moment, towards the close of his labors, of a trunk containing all the papers which recorded the results of his explorations. The commandant of Fort Defiance, Major Kendrick, made very earnest efforts for the recovery of the documents. The most liberal rewards were offered, and the strongest inducements held out for the return of the precious trunk. It was finally brought back, and the liberal promises of the commandant complied with to the fullest extent. The papers were recovered; but the Indians conceived the idea from the rewards given them that all their outrages and thefts would be compensated in the same liberal manner, and that pusillanimity, and not resentment, would govern the policy of the whites. Accordingly they drove their horses to pasture upon the reserve lands of the government at Fort Defiance. The horses, instead of being captured or shot, were simply driven off by the United States troops. Here was a confirmation of their idea that the whites were afraid to punish their insults.

The Indians soon after came to the Fort on pretexts of peace; they were kindly received; while there they shot down a man in cold blood, and withdrew. Still they were not pursued with hostilities; on the contrary, they were called upon to deliver up the murderer, whose person was well known. They delayed to do so, and their delay was tolerated. Finally, the murderer having been strenuously demanded, they brought in, not the murderer, but the dead body of a Mexican, who had been left with them by Mexican settlers as a hostage, and who, being a white man, they had murdered in cold blood and sent into the fort, in defiance and derision of the commanding officer and of his requisition upon them for the real murderer!

Meantime fresh droves of horses had been turned in upon the pastures of the military reserve more for the purpose of insult than for pasture. Thereupon the troops, at last adopting decisive measures,

killed several of the horses. This was the origin of hostilities, as we are very sure will be shown by the official documents whenever they are consulted. Yet the Intelligencer and its correspondent apparently take part with the Navajos and condemn the officers of the army. They would bring this war to an end by presents and entreaties. They would purchase peace by doling out rewards for murder and pillage with lavish hand, and by pocketing insult and outrage with thanks and salutations.

This is not, we are sure, the view of the army or the government. An energetic policy, prompt, stern, and even harsh, as provocation and circumstances may require, is the only one which was ever found effective for the preservation of peace; and although the government has no intention of embarking in a "system of active war with all the Indian tribes on its frontiers," as the Intelligencer groundlessly charges, we are persuaded that it means to resent the murder at Fort Defiance, and the butchery and insult by which Major Kendrick's demands for the delivery of the murderer were met, in a manner becoming its own dignity, demanded by the flagrant of the crime, and due to its perpetrators and abettors.

## THE LONDON TIMES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

We call attention to an article from the Times in reference to the conduct of the French government towards Portugal, and commenting upon the law of nations on the general subject of the slave trade. It will be seen that the Times has not only adopted substantially the views of Mr. Wheaton, but has at last been compelled to use American arguments to sustain the views of the English people on the subject of the proper treatment of persons connected with the African trade. It is a remarkable feature of the day to witness the London Journals defending principles which they not only opposed last year and denounced as the guide of the nations. We also republish another article from the Times on the affairs of Mexico, which is somewhat significant.

## THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Despatches have been received from Captain Chancery, of the Niagara, dated at Porto Grande, October 22, from which we learn that forty-five of the captured Africans died during the passage to that place. It was found impossible to break up the filthy habits of the negroes, which greatly tended to spread the ravages of disease. Remonstrance was unavailing. Those portions of the ship allotted to them, in spite of every effort to keep them cleanly, had become almost a pest-house, filling the air with pestilential vapors. Captain Chancery considers these negroes the most degraded class he had ever seen. The females, however, of whom one only had been lost, were in far better condition of health and habits than the males.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

**The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.**  
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company was held in this city on Wednesday for the purpose of taking some action with reference to the claims of the floating-debt creditors. As far as the deliberations of this meeting have been allowed to transpire, we learn that they are quite favorable to the bond and stockholders of the concern. The road is now faithfully paying the interest upon all the bonds, and the receipts are comparatively more favorable than those of any road in the West. A full report of the meeting held on Wednesday has been mailed to the company's office in New York.

## Death of a Prominent Railroad Man.

St. ALBANS, (Vt.), Nov. 20.—Hon. John Smith, of this place, formerly member of Congress from Vermont, and more recently trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and an old, active, influential, and enterprising citizen, died here suddenly this morning, at the age of sixty-eight years.

## The Nicaragua Emigrants before the Grand Jury.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.—Several persons engaged in inducing emigrants to Nicaragua have been examined as witnesses before the grand jury at New Orleans. The jury have been allowed to transpire, we learn that they are quite favorable to the bond and stockholders of the concern. The road is now faithfully paying the interest upon all the bonds, and the receipts are comparatively more favorable than those of any road in the West. A full report of the meeting held on Wednesday has been mailed to the company's office in New York.

## Falling of a Grain Warehouse.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The entire front of the large brick building on Quay street, in this city, in which Messrs. Shepherd & Co. have stored several thousand bushels of grain, fell yesterday morning into the road, and some four or five hundred bushels of grain were thrown out with the bricks into the street.

## New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The board of canvassers to-day rejected, as fraudulent, the congressional returns from the First ward in the 3d district. This takes seventy votes from Mr. Sickles, who has obtained a mandamus to compel the board to count these votes.

## Launch of a Steam-sloop-of-War.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The new steam-sloop-of-war Hartford was successfully launched at the Charlestown navy-yard to-day.

## New York Stock Market, Nov. 22.

Stocks	First Board	Second Board
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	62 1/2	62 1/2
Illinois Central R. R. shares	72 1/2	72 1/2
Illinois Central R. R. bonds	93 1/2	93 1/2
La Crosse and Milwaukee	4	4
Michigan Southern R. R.	23 1/2	23 1/2
New York Central R. R.	83 1/2	83 1/2
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Reading Railroad	52 1/2	52 1/2
Milwaukee and Mississippi	11 1/2	11 1/2
Virginia State 6's	97	97
Missouri State 6's	91 1/2	91 1/2

## Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Cotton in firm—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour in lower—sales of 12,000 bbls.; State, \$4 3/4 to \$4 50; Ohio, \$5 40 to \$5 50; southern is heavy at \$5 20 to \$5 50. Wheat in heavy—sales of 10,000 bushels; choice southern white, \$1 50; do, western white, \$1 25. Corn in firm—sales of 24,000 bushels; mixed 76 cents. Beef has declined 40 cents—\$9 50 a 111. Pork has declined—new declined 20 cents—\$17 40. Whiskey has advanced 1/2 cent—at 23 cents. Sugar is buoyant and active. Coffee is buoyant at 11 1/2 a 12 cents. Spirits of turpentine is quiet at 50 cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1 45 a \$1 50. Rice is firm at 3 a 3 1/2 cts.

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—The court met at the usual hour, all the judges being present.  
Judge BLACKFORD delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Francis R. Tilton and another, surviving executors of Henry Eckford, deceased, vs. The United States. The claim was for rent for the use of certain lands in the United States; and the court decided that the claimants have shown no cause of action.  
Judge LORNO delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Richard Goodman vs. The United States. The court decided that he has not made out a case showing that he is entitled to relief.  
Judge BLACKFORD and SCARBOROUGH delivered opinions adverse to the claim of Henry W. Morris vs. The United States. The claim is to recover a certain balance of pay which the claimant alleges to be due to him as a captain in the navy of the United States. Judge LORNO dissented from the above opinions.  
Judge LORNO delivered the opinion of the court adverse to the claim of Almonson Huston vs. The United States, growing out of a mail contract.  
The court then proceeded to consider the case of the heirs of Dr. James Thatcher vs. The United States, and J. J. Coombs, esq., opened the argument in behalf of the petitioner. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the court adjourned.

## FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, November 21, 1858.

The steamer Westernport, destined to convey General Paez to Venezuela, and then to join the Paraguay squadron at Buenos Ayres, has been found unfit for the service, and the steamers Galedonia and Atlanta have been detailed to take her place.

Meyerber's great opera, "Robert der Teufel," (Robert the Devil), was produced on Friday evening, with Garsington as Alice, Madame Labarre as Isabella, Carl Forster as Bertram, and Lorini as Robert. The performance was not a success. Garsington's rendition of the part of the Norman peasant girl was not remarkable for either good singing or good acting. Labarre broke down in the famous cavatina, "Robert to the rescue." Forster had a cold, and though he sang well and acted magnificently, was not himself; and Lorini was the least lovable Robert I ever saw. The last act was performed a shade better than the others, but on the whole it was a failure. The choruses were all false, and the ballet was like a dance on stilts. A new comedy, "Blue and Cherry," by Mr. O. S. Leland, was brought out at Wallace's last night, and was well received. The plot of the piece is pretty much as follows: Lord Alfred Dorset, a young husband, is fond of flirting. His wife finds him out, and personates the young lady whom his lordship affectionately mistook for a girl. He is completely deceived, and is made to do and say all manner of strange things by his wife. Eventually he finds out his mistake, and all is satisfactorily explained, forgiven, and forgotten.

There was a shade more activity observable in the money market to-day, but without any change in rates of interest, which may be quoted as follows:

	Per cent.
London on call, 30 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 60 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 90 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 120 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 150 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 180 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 210 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 240 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 270 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 300 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 330 days	4 1/2
Do on call, 360 days	4 1/2

Foreign exchange was inactive for the Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool this morning. The range for bankers' sterling was 10 1/2 a 10 3/4, and 10 1/2 a 10 3/4 for commercial bills; exchange on Paris was flat at 20 a 20 1/2.

The stock market was heavy, and day with an upward tendency. Missouri 6's sold largely at 90. Tennessee 6's at 94 1/2; Virginia 6's at 97 1/2; U. S. 5's (1874) at 104 1/2. Railroad shares were all from 1/4 a 1/2 higher, except Pacific mail, which fell to 103 1/2, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, which closed at 104. The market at the second board closed rather heavily, as follows:

	OTD.	ASK.
Indiana State 5's	94 1/2	94 1/2
Tennessee 6's	94 1/2	94 1/2
Virginia 6's	97 1/2	97 1/2
Illinois Central 6's	72 1/2	72 1/2
Louisiana State 6's	20 1/2	20 1/2
Connecticut 6's	82 1/2	82 1/2
N. Y. Central R. R.	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chicago & Rock Island	72 1/2	72 1/2
Harlem Railroad	12 1/2	12 1/2
Atlantic Coast & P. R.	105 1/2	105 1/2
Michigan Central	54 1/2	54 1/2
Eric Bonds, 1875	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. Central 7's	105 1/2	105 1/2

The total exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day amounted to \$13,832.

The rice market was heavy and lower. Southern flour was inactive at \$5 a \$5 50 for superfine Baltimore \$5 60 a \$5 70 for fancy and extra do. What was sold at \$1 25 for white southern and \$1 25 for red do., and \$1 45 a \$1 50 for white Kentucky. Corn was unsettled at 84c for good white southern. Provisions were dull and lower. Rice was heavy at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4, with little sale. Sugar in better demand at 7 1/2 for Porto Rico, and 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 for Cuba. Cotton was firm at an advance of 1/4 per lb., with sales of 1,500 bales. Tobacco was very dull at 12 1/2 for Kentucky; 35 a 37c for Havana; and 7 a 12c for seedleaf.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
Receipts	\$22,804 02	\$22,804 02
Payments	22,804 02	22,804 02
Balance	7,483,142 13	7,483,142 13

The receipts include \$30,079 31 from customs.

## THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WABASH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, October 20, 1858.

The United States steam-ship Wabash arrived here today, and will sail in a day or two for the coast of Syria. We were not the least surprised to see her come to anchor off the Golden Horn, for I believe Turkey has a treaty with the European powers that no man-of-war carrying so large a number of guns shall pass the Dardanelles, and it is rumored on pretty good authority that the European powers have urged the Grand Vizier to call the attention of the American minister to the fact soon after the Wabash's arrival. But there is some doubt of this, for never was there so much attention paid to a foreign man-of-war in this port as has been paid to the Wabash by the Turkish authorities. The officers were received by the Grand Vizier and by several other ministers of the Sultan last night. They dined yesterday with the Captain Pacha at his palace up the Bosphorus, after having been given an audience by the Sultan himself at his beautiful palace in the city. To-day the Sultan has visited the Wabash, with many of his ministers and suite, and the national consideration accorded to the American frigate is marked beyond all precedent in such cases.

It quite clearly appears that the European governments represented here are jealous overmuch, and that they have labored together most industriously to prevent the Wabash from remaining here. But the personal attentions of the Sultan and his ministers, and especially his army and navy officers, show that they have labored in vain.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Mehmet Pasha, who visited the United States a few months ago, to know that he has spared no pains to render the stay of the Wabash at Constantinople in all respects most agreeable to the officers, and advantageous to the government of the United States.

We were all astonished to see so much feeling manifested by the European legations here, as against the prolonged stay of the Wabash. But then it is easily accounted for in their jealousy of our influence with the Sultan. The Sultan remained on board the Wabash nearly an hour; the wards were handsomely manned, and two royal ladies were fired.

The officers of the Wabash give glowing descriptions of their reception at the Sultan's palace, and the grand dinners that were given them by his ministers, who reside in the magnificent palaces which line the Bosphorus. As I close my letter, the Wabash is getting up steam, and I am informed that she sails to-night for Syria.

His excellency James Williams, the American minister here, and consul-general Brown, have participated in the festivities occasioned by the arrival of the Wabash. Flag officer Lavallette expects to find the Macedonian at Beyrout, when he arrives there with the Wabash.

## AMERICANS IN ITALY.

The New York Herald has the following paragraph touching the growing habits of Americans travelling to Italy:

"Of late years a great many Americans have made it a point to spend the winter in Italy. They usually commence their travels in England, then go to Paris, then to Germany and Switzerland, and cross the Alps at the season of the year. Apart from the glories of the Italian sights, art, curiosities, the splendor of the Roman carnival, and the gorgeous pomp of the Church ceremonial, military reasons induce many of our countrymen to make a long stay in Italy. They do not generally leave at Turin or Genoa, but proceed to Naples, Venice, Rome, and Florence, which are the most interesting places. Of these, Florence is the most popular, as it is the healthiest, pleasantest, and cheapest. There are probably at this moment more Americans at Florence than in any other Italian city. People who intend to make any stay there usually take private lodgings, as the hotels have been poor, as all Italian ones proverbially are. Recently, however, there has been erected a new and splendid hotel on the banks of the Arno, in an excellent location, near the promenade. It has been fitted up in the finest possible way, and is in every respect a first-rate hotel. It is well kept by a German, who speaks English and all the continental languages. The new hotel is an important addition to the house of Florence, and with a splendid cetera, containing anything in Paris, (the mirrors alone cost forty thousand francs,) will add much to the enjoyment of visitors. Travellers who have suffered from miserable taverns in Italy will thank us for calling their attention to the new hotel."

The New Madrid (Missouri) Times of the 15th says that Mrs. McLean, an aged lady of that neighborhood, the other day killed a very large buck with an axe.

## THE TOBACCO TRADE OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig some time since published a detailed statement of the tobacco trade of Virginia for the year ending the first of October last. From this statement we derive the following particulars:

The inspections in Richmond for the year ending September 30, last, amounted to 44,616 hhd., showing an increase over the previous year of 11,082 hhd. At Petersburg the inspections amounted for the year to 15,154, against 12,917 on the previous year. At Lynchburg they amounted to 8,783, against 5,784 in 1857. The inspections, however, are not from hhd. All loose tobacco of the weight of 500 lbs. was counted as a hhd., and all under that weight as half a hhd. This rule would give double the above quantity. But the compiler, arranging the figures by the Richmond standard, has reduced the figures to the amount above stated.

The following table gives the total inspections in Virginia for a series of years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Richmond	23,730	29,498	30,696	44,616
Petersburg	15,154	15,154	15,154	15,154
Lynchburg	9,067	9,067	9,067	9,067
Clarksville	2,983	3,223	2,136	1,612
Parvaneville	1,464	3,214	2,105	2,045
York	—	—	—	45
Danville	—	—	—	20
Total	47,892	57,875	65,229	71,103

Much tobacco is received by the towns in a loose state—that is, placed loose in boxes, crates, or bales. A good deal of this is repacked into hhd. of the usual weight; but a larger portion is purchased by manufacturers and worked up by the wheel of the loom. The whole of this received at the principal point of inspection was estimated at 22,169,426 lbs., or at about 15,981 hhd. The statement also gives the stock on hand on the 1st of October in this country and in the principal ports of Europe, which space prevents our making use of.

The following is a very comparative statement of the exports of tobacco from Richmond direct to foreign ports during each of the last four years ending September 30:

	1857-58.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1854-55.
Antwerp	1,847	1,554	571	1,457
Berlin	4,000	3,800	4,215	2,507
Bremen	4,811	528	457	421
Dublin	—	—	—	—
Genoa	240	700	496	307
Glasgow	2,785	2,102	1,052	3,021
Havre	—	—	—	—
Leith	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	5,822	4,823	5,865	3,072
Londonderry	1,901	1,722	2,117	1,649
Marseilles	993	550	790	1,149
Porto Rico	—	—	—	—
Rotterdam	561	—	822	478
Venice	5,962	5,296	3,206	3,245
Total	27,120	20,143	18,758	18,566

The value of the tobacco and stems exported from Richmond for the past four years is recorded at the custom-house in that city as follows:

Quarters ending	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
December 31.	\$89,448	221,478	808,358	553,962
March 31	43,571	26,010	279,537	68,151
June 30	411,347	851,612	764,082	812,949
September 30	1,896,842	2,256,413	2,649,305	2,918,515
Total	2,931,468	2,855,509	4,406,882	4,348,660